Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XIII. *Quicquid agunt homines——nostri farrago libelli.* Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85 VOL VI

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1792.

LEXINGTON; *Printed by* JOHN BRADFORD, *at his Office on Main Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.*

To Harry Innes.

WHAT sir, have you really been possessed of the true name of Coriolanus, ever since the 17th of September; and have you been till now devising the punishment you ought to inflict on him for his explanation of the enigma? Or did you only get the name in a letter of the 23d of November; and has the discovery frighted you out of two months of your existence? If the first should be the case, I most sincerely pity your embarrassment. If the latter, it fully explains the motive upon which you adopted your plan of punishing the author for his writings signed Coriolanus. And give me leave to tell you, that your apology for not taking the *proper measures* for that purpose, altho' it may go down with those who join you in attempts to decry him will not be received by one candid reader. If your *reflecting faculty*, was equal to your *instinctive prudence*, we should not have seen you exposing the *Judge* of the *Kentucky District* to the pen of an anonymous writer; or having made one childish step, you would from that circumstance have collected experience sufficient to have guarded you against a second. But unfortunately for you, this is not your case; and while the extreme imbecility of the first subject you to repeated difficulties; the acute feeling of the other prevents your making one manly effort to surmount them. The consequence is, that between the two, we find you frequently exposed as a butt for ridicule.

Without having removed the effect of Coriolanus's observations, by shewing that they were not just; and as if that puritanic air of yours was genuine piety; after making use of the epithets *inhuman* and *abandoned*, which a mere parrot might have prated; you are seen to wrap yourself in the flimsey gauze of your integrity, and fondly content yourself with the ideal dignity of your own character. It is true sir, you have a dignified office, but so long as we can distinguish between public authority, and the vehicle which contains it, we shall in you be presented with a most striking contrast. It must be allowed, you were *fortunate* in giving us an instance of your attachment to your title. I doubt not you will be thought equally so, in the example you have given the public of your dignity of character: your late publication is admitted—a true specimen of the latter, as J. K. D. was of the former. And those who may probably be suitors in your court, recollecting the punishment you have inflicted on the *insolent Coriolanus*, will undoubtedly draw the most happy presages from the lenity of your temper. But after doing all you can, or dare—we find you resting your last hope on the candor and good sense of the reader. And have you indeed persuaded yourself to *trust*, that on reflection the calumnies of Coriolanus will retort infamy on the writer? Poor easy man how you abuse the little understanding you have.

The men of candor and good sense are the last people in the world to whom you should refer your cause. And believe me the observations of Coriolanus will stick to you because they are known truths. While calumny should, it is true, be reflected back on its author. You speak of chagrin and disappointment, that you feel both I have no doubt, as I believe it is now pretty certain the enigma has not terminated in the manner you expected. That I should be disappointed, who never had an expectation in the power of my enemies, is what no man of sense or candor will believe. And as far as I have heard the first Coriolanus was read with universal approbation (except as excepted) because it contained truths which were universally admitted.

But sir, Innes you have no doubt secured your object—you have told the public that the *second Coriolanus was the effect of deep rooted malice and envy of about five years standing*. What, you recollect then, when like a gossiping old woman you went about endeavouring to make the people believe that I had injured you in a private letter written to yourself? You remember no doubt, when to gratify your own resentment, you stimulated another to make a private attack on me? Nor can it have escaped your memory that at other times you have done what you could to injure; and no wonder that you should conclude from hence, that I must necessarily have you. But sir, even in this you are mistaken. Yet when I say that I have borne no hatred towards you, I must add it was because I too much despised the meanness and impotence of your conduct. And when I say that I have not envied you, candor obliges me to declare that I have always entertained too despicable an opinion of your abilities. Nor are you to infer from this, that had you been a man of talents, I should have envied you. No sir, I might have emulated you. But to forego these reflections, the public will know that the second Coriolanus was in answer to a demand of your own making. And although I dare say it did not answer your expectations, yet I hope it did you justice; and I have not heard any one say that you did not deserve the whole. It has indeed been my fortune for five or six years past to be opposed by knaves and fools in turn, who each in their own way have done what they could to injure; at present I shall suppose myself reduced to a contest with HARRY INNES, and to give him his due, must own that he has so united and tempered the two characters in himself, as to be all of the *one* which he wants of the *other*. At first it was Harry Innes J. K. D. and Coriolanus, with a hint that the real author might at any time be known by proper application. Instead of making that application you again complain that you are injured, at first you solicit, then menace the printer, the name is sent you—*and oh tremendious punishment!*—you have published HUMPHREY MARSHALL as the author of *Coriolanus*. A thing which was publicly known for several months before. With this you sit down contented; as contemptible in your passion, as in your two publications. You must own, at least it will be said, that you might as well have contented yourself with the enigma unexplained. It will be observed, that now, it is HARRY INNES against,

H. MARSHALL.

December 2d, 1792.

MR. BRADFORD,

SOME queries were proposed in your paper of November the 24th by a citizen, respecting a magistrate and legislator of Bourbon county, that querist charged this magistrate and legislator, with propagating known falsehoods, while acting in those characters: he could have gone farther and asked, Was not this same magistrate and legislator, publicly pissed on in the town of Paris for lying, and did he not promise to leave it off lest he should meet with the same disgraceful punishment?

Has he not been guilty of robbing on the highway, and did not his flight from justice save him from the gallows. Other queries were proposed in your paper of December 1st. In answer to those, I assure that querist that James Smith of Bourbon county is the magistrate and Legislator alluded to, and that my name is

JOHN WALLER.

P. S. Lest the Customer should doubt what I assert please to publish the inclosed deposition of John Sanderson Sen. And I do assure him, that at any time he calls on me, I will make any thing I have asserted appear. J. W.

The deposition of John Sanderson sen. of full age, taken this 20th day of November 1792.

This deponent deposeth and saith that on Saturday the 17th of Nov. he was in Lexington, where he saw Col. James Smith of Bourbon County, that this deponent enquired of him the said Smith where mr. Waller was. The said Smith told this deponent he was some where about, or he might be gone home. This deponent asked the said Smith if the said Waller had not a seat, or did not live in the house. The said Smith answered and said, the said Waller had liberty to go about the house like him, the deponent or any other man, but would not get leave to sit, till that matter between him the said Waller and M'Nichol was cleared up. And further this deponent saith not.

JOHN SANDERSON.

Bourbon County,

Personally appeared before me, the above named John Sanderson, senr. and made oath to the above deposition. Given this 20th day of November, 1792.

ALAIN MOUNTJOY.

PSALMODY.

THE subscriber purposes teaching vocal MUSIC, with the rudiments thereof, in Lexington and the adjacent parts. He is well recommended by the President of the Philadelphia Uranian Academy, and flatters himself of giving satisfaction to those that may encourage so laudable a design.

Jacob Thomas.

N. B. He has a number of books entitled "Philadelphia Harmony" and the best assistant to supply subscribers.

J. T.

WHEREAS Thomas Todd esq. hath notified to me, his intention of resigning the office of Clerk of the United States to the District Court for the Kentucky District at the ensuing Court to be held on the third Tuesday in this month. I do hereby give notice to such persons as incline to be candidates for the office, that I shall proceed on that day to fill up the vacancy.

HARRY INNES.

December 6 1792.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the builders and those owning mills within the county of Woodford, that an office is established at Col. John Finie's, for the purpose of receiving entries of mills. In Scott county at Capt. Rodes Thompson's, In Fayette at mr. Thomas Carneals in Lexington. At mr. William Jone's in the county of Madison. In the county of Lincoln at Capt. John James's. In the county of Mercer at mr. Bernard Noel's near the mouth of Dicks river. At mr. James Brooks's by Austin Hubbard, near Bards-town in the county of Nelson. At mr. William Wright's in the county of Washington. And at mr. Seth Daniel's on Bear Grass in the county of Jefferson.

THOMAS MARSHALL,

of Inspector of Revenue.

Abſtract of the lateſt and moſt intereſting

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of Brunſwick, after taking ſeveral fortified places, had marched with his army towards Paris, and was within Seventy miles of that capital—In conſequence of his ſucceſſes on the frontiers, Longwi, and ſeveral other places having fallen into his hands, the National Aſſembly paſſed a decree expreſſing in ſtrong terms the danger of the country, and calling on the citizens to arm and turn out to reinforce the army—Sixty thouſand men were to be raiſed immediately—this decree provided for a general alarm—the Tocſin was rung, and the *general* beat in all the ſections. The citizens immediately repaired to the Camp de Mars to ſelect their volunteers, and make their arrangements to comply with the decree for reinforcing the army.

It being ſuggeſted by one of the people, that previous to going to the frontiers to fight the enemy without it was proper to take care of the enemy within—the idea was immediately communicated from man to man, and the whole body divided themſelves into parties, and ſpread themſelves all over the city—they broke open the priſons and put all the priſoners to death; among whom are upwards of one hundred of the nonjuring clergy, including one biſhop, Col. Montmorin, &c. the confuſion continued to the date of the laſt Paris account, which was September 3d.—The garriſon of Longwi conſiſted of 1800 men, who were all made priſoners of war—part of the Auſtrian army were beſieging Verdun—an account was publiſhed in an Engliſh paper of the 10th September which was ſeen at Scarborough, ſtating that the citizens of Verdun had demanded of the commanding officer, that the city ſhould be ſurrendered to the Auſtrians, that he had been obliged to comply with this demand, and that he had in conſequence ſhot himſelf.

Verdun, now in the poſſeſſion of the combined armies, is 150 miles eaſt from Paris—its citadel is ſaid to have been very ſtrong.

Great apprehenſions are entertained in Paris of hoſtilities being about to be commenced by the Spaniards. Thirty-nine ſail of ſhips were lying in Barcelona,—theſe, it was expected, were to be joined by ſeventeen ſail of Portugueſe—Marſeilles, Collioures or Antibes, was ſuppoſed to be their object.

From the lateſt returns of the French armies to the miniſter of war, it appears that there are at leaſt two millions of men in arms.

The encampment of the combined armies againſt France, near Thionville the 17th Auguſt, extended nearly ſeventeen miles.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SUNDAY, Auguſt 19.

LA FAYETTE ACCUSED.

Some ſoldiers of the army of M. la Fayette being admitted to the bar, informed the Aſſembly that they were obliged to make their eſcape through a wood to avoid being ſeduced by their chiefs, and that they had come to Paris to learn the truth reſpecting the events of the 10th. They ſaid that M. Veneur had written to the battalions, in the name of M. la Fayette, to the following purport.

"Soldiers! your conſtitution has been annihilated! Seditious men have filled the meaſures of their crimes.—They have cauſed the Swiſs ſoldiers, and the commandant of the National Guards, to be aſſaſſinated.——With ſwords in their hands they compelled the Legiſlative body to decree the ſuſpenſion of the King. Soldiers chooſe between the King and Petion."

They added that M. la Fayette wiſhed to make them ſign a paper written in the ſame ſtrain, and requeſted that the Aſſembly would prevent the perfidious deſign of this General.

M Merlin preſented fifty different pieces to ſupport their accuſation.

Two private letters, and in particular one from the Commiſſioners ſent to the army, being adduced to coroborate theſe charges, the Aſſembly immediately paſſed the following decree of accuſation againſt M. de la Fayette.

1. It appears to this Aſſembly that there is juſt ground for accuſation againſt M. de la Fayette, heretofore Commander of the army of the North.

2. The executive power ſhall in the moſt expeditious manner poſſible, put the preſent decree into execution; and all conſtituent authorities, all citizens, and all ſoldiers, are hereby enjoined, by every means in their power, to ſecure his perſon.

3. The Aſſembly forbids the army of the North any longer to acknowledge him as General, or to obey his orders; and ſtrictly enjoin that no perſon whatſoever ſhall furniſh any thing for the troops, or pay any money for their uſe, but by the orders of M. Dumourier.

PARIS, Auguſt 14.

Nothing tranſpires concerning the conduct of the King and Queen in their new habitation, the temple, and indeed there is very little enquiry concerning them They are lodged in an upper ſuit of apartments, the hight of which as a ſecurity againſt eſcape, doubtleſs make conſiderable part of national policy.

The commiſſioners ſent to the armies found the country unanimouſly and warmly in favour of the National Aſſembly, during as much of their journey as they have given an account of, but their relation does not extend to their arrival in the camps. In this city, the military ſpirit begins to increaſe, and five hundred men have juſt been in a body to the National Aſſembly, requeſting that they may form the firſt battalion in the camp of Paris. The levies to be made by the departements alſo proceed very rapidly,

Diſpoſition of the Armies.

For the three laſt days, the moſt alarming apprehenſions have been entertained concerning the armies. To ſuch a degree are mens imaginations heated, that yeſterday all Paris were in the perſuaſion for ſeveral hours, that La Fayette was within a few leagues of the capital.

Auguſt 20.

Yeſterday, in conſequence of ſuſpicions and diſcoveries, all the queens attendants were removed from the temple to the commons-houſe, from which, after undergoing an examination they were conducted to the Hotel de Force.

To prevent any ſudden ſurpriſe, in or near the capital, a camp, which is to conſiſt of 40 000 men, is about to be formed under the walls of Paris. Equipage for the camp, and all neceſſaries are providing, and 500,000 livers are ordered to be paid from the national treaſury to the executive power to defray the expence.

Forty Savoyards have deſerted from the king of Sardinia, and preſented themſelves with their arms and baggage, to one of the French generals.

A Pruſſian officer has left the army of the princes, and offered his ſervices to the national aſſembly.

Auguſt 23.

"You will find by a letter from M. Servan, that in the night between the 19 and 20th, M. La Fayette went over to the enemy. The manner is differently related. It is ſaid that he was made priſoner while reconnoitring—by ſome, that he is gone to Holland, in order to paſs over to England; but with more probability of truth, that under the pretence of opening the gates of Sedan to the Commiſſioners of the National Aſſembly, he and ſeventeen of his Etat Majors, among whom were M. Alexander Lameth, M. Betuharnais and M. Gouvion, the brother of the General that fell ſo gloriouſly, took the opportunity of throwing themſelves into the hands of one of the advanced poſts of the enemy, and by which they were made priſoners of war. There certainly was no other way by which he could ſave his life againſt the decree of the Aſſembly; which inſtigated every one to hunt him down.

"We have this day accounts that the Commiſſioners have ſuſpended M. Luckner. This feeble old man, whole Germanic thirſt of money would make him yield to every poſſible condition, however ſordid, the Commiſſioners, upon enquiry, did not chuſe to entruſt with the fate of France."

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Whitehall, Wedneſday, Auguſt 15.

"Mr. Auſt preſents his compliments to mr. Taylor maſter of Lloyd's coffee-houſe, and acquaints him, agreably to his requeſt, that a meſſenger arrived this morning from Paris, with the news of a commotion on on Friday, in which the mob killed the greateſt part of the Swiſs guards, who defended the Thuilleries, as alſo ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, among whom was M. Clermont Tonnere, and deſtroyed the furniture of the palace, and all the out-buildings adjoining. At the beginning of the tumult, the king the queen and the royal family eſcaped acroſs the garden to the national aſſembly, in a room adjoining to which they continued on Sunday, when the meſſenger ſet out. On Friday the aſſembly decreed, that the executive power was withdrawn from the king, and that, for the preſent, government ſhould be entruſted to miniſters of their nomination. That the king ſhould be lodged in ſome place of ſafety, and the civil liſt no longer continued. That the primary aſſemblies ſhould be convened on the 26th inſt. In order to appoint a national convention to meet at Paris on the 20th of September, to decide ultimately upon the forfeiture of the crown and the mode of eſtabliſhing an executive power,"

A committee of the National Aſſembly has been appointed to report a decree for confiſcating the property of M. de la Fayette, both in France and in the Weſt Indies.

29th We are informed by a letter from Amſterdam of the third of Auguſt laſt, that an additional duty has taken place of one half per cent ad valorem on all goods exported from the United Netherlands to the United States of America—and one per cent on all goods imported into ſaid Netherlands from the United States.

Extract of a letter by the Dutch mail Auguſt 25.

"The general M. de la Fayette, and 12 officers of rank, who were making the beſt of their way to Holland, were ſtopped near Liege, and taken priſoners by the Liegois legion; the general claimed the right of nations, being on neutral ground, but he was given to underſtand that he muſt ſubmit to the right of arms, and he was made priſoner with all his followers,"

PROVIDENCE, October 4.

On Saturday laſt arrived here captain Bernon Dunn, in the brigantine Mary, in five weeks from Cadiz.

Captain Dunn was informed, while at Gibralter, by a Mr. White who left Algiers in May laſt. that he ſaw capt. Obrian who had been taken into the Engliſh ambaſſador's family, and was better off than many of his countrymen there; who in general were chained together two and two, and obliged to labor very hard. It could be wiſhed ſome mode might be adopted to relieve our unfortunate countrymen from this grievious captivity.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

Extract of a letter from Havre, to a gentleman in Boſton, dated Auguſt 23d, 1792.

"The Marquis la Fayette, with about 300 of his principal officers, have made their eſcape by the following ſtratagem. As ſoon as the Marquis heard the king was dethroned, and that commiſſaries were on their way to the army. he ſent ſome of his officers to Sedan to detain them. He then propoſed to the army that Paris was in a diſtreſsed ſituation, and wiſhed to know if they would march to its relief: which they refuſed—He then ſent to the officers at Sedan, to ſend on perſons to perſonate the commiſſaries, with a ſtory fabricated for the purpoſe to the army: and while theſe pretended commiſſaries were negociating matters with the army, the marquis and his friends made their eſcape."

RICHMOND, Oct. 26.

By an expreſs from Knoxville, (territory ſouth of the Ohio) we have received the following important intelligence.

It is an undoubted truth, (ſtrange as it may appear) that the baron D'Corondolet, governor of Louiſiania, and governor O'Neal. of Penſacola, have opened the ſtores of the king of Spain, in Weſt Florida, to the Creeks and Cherokees, and delivered them arms and ammunition in abundance, adviſing and ſtimulating them to go to war againſt the frontier inhabitants of the United States, and that quickly, that now or never was the time while the United States were engaged with the northern tribes.

LEXINGTON, December 8.

On the 15th ult. mr. Belli passed through this town on his way to head quarters, with 172 horses for the cavalry, and which he purchased in this state; there was a great number of spectators in town, amongst whom were a number of the members of the assembly, who all agreed they were a collection of well chosen horses for the purposes intended, being the greater part nearly the same colour, and the whole in the highest perfection.

On Tuesday the 5th inst. the Commissioners appointed by the House of Representatives of this State to fix the permanent seat of government, came to a final decision in favor of Frankfort.

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Just arrived,

And now opening by the subscribers at their STORE in this place fronting the State-House,

A Large and general assortment of Merchandize, suitable to the present season, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, beef cattle, pork, course linen, corn and oats.

ELLIOT & WILLIAMS.

Lexington, Dec. 8, 1792. tf

N. B. Wanted a few good Pack-Horses.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber living on the waters of Silver creek a dark red and white cow and calf, with a white face, the white running down one side, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear and a smooth crop in the left: appraised to £2 10s.

Madison, May 22, 1792.

BENJAMIN WHELER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Madison county, a bay mare 4 years old, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, natural pacer, appraised to £7-13 4.

John Wilson.

October 6, 1792. t

ANTHONY MOLLOY

TAYLOR

And LADY's HABIT-MAKER;

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has lately commenced his business in town, and hopes by his experience he shall merit their favor, by doing their work in the newest fashion now worn in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

N. B. Those who please to favor him with their custom, will find him at the corner of short and market street, in mr. M'Dermeds dwelling house.

THE subscriber (of Bourbon county) doth hereby notify all persons, that whereas he hath given his bonds on demand, to a certain Thomas Flower of Mercer county, for land lying in the county of Bourbon, which land he the said Flower hath sold by virtue of a power of attorney from a certain James Parberry. Which power of attorney is said not to be sufficient to support said sale; and this is the more evident as said Parbary hath sold said land from good information. The bonds are in number two, the sum of both fifty pounds, one of them calls for 46 pounds eighteen shillings, in trade, if it be not fraudulently drawn. A still and still-tubs valued at the above sum of 46l. 18s. is the meaning of said bond. The other a small one of 3l. 2s. in trade or property, both bearing date November, 1790.

The subscriber forewarns all persons from purchasing one or both of said bonds, as he does not intend to pay them until he is secured of a better title to said land.

David Shields.

Dec. 1, 1792. p3t,1w.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Jacob Myers for the conveyance of two hundred and thirty acres of land, dated February fourteenth 1792, as I am determined not to make the title unless compelled by law.

Bartlett Collins.

Nov. 29, 1792. 3w

ISRAEL WRIGHT, *Taylor.*

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have favored him with their custom, and hopes to merit their continuation.---He also requests all those that are indebted to him to settle their accounts on or before the 26 h of December, as he is going to the settlement for a short time.

Nov. 27, 1792.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have erected a Fulling mill on south Elkhorn seven miles from Lexington near John Parker's mill, where fulling and dying is carried on in its various branches. Cloth will be received at mr. Walter Taylor's at the sign of general Washington in Lexington on the first day of every Fayette court and will return it there again the court following. And also at Woodford court house at captain Thomas Sharps on the first day of every Woodford court and deliver it there the court following.

Those who please to favour them with their custom may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner by

Isaac Ware
and
Michael Welch.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of clear Creek, a bay Mare 6 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, a natural trotter, has a blaze face, her hind feet white and some white spots on her neck, appraised to £ 6.

Alfert Williams.

July 31, 1792. t

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the head of Marble creek a black Horse about 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, has a long bob tail, has a star in the forehead, and small snip, has some white spots on one of his thighs, branded on the near shoulder thus IB, posted and appraised to £ 11.

Francis Barner,

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Fayette County, about four miles from Lexington, a Sorrel Horse 14 hands high, with a blaze face, the hind legs white, appraised to £13:10.

John Archer.

September 12, 1792. p3

NOTICE.

IF Patrick Kilpatrick, be living in the state of Kentucky, and will apply to the printer hereof, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage.

WANTED,

A Number of hands to work: my boats down to New-Orleans; none need apply but such as can be well recommended, and those will be preferred who have been already down the river. The boats will be in readiness to start about the twentieth of the next month. Generous wages and good treatment will be given to such as may be employed by

JOHN MOYLAN

Lexington, November 25, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Bourbon County on the waters of Lulbolgrud, a red stear with a white back, about four ears old, marked with a slit in the reght ear. Appraised to £2:10.

Peter Dewitt.

I Hereby give notice to my clients, that I hove returned to the commonwealth of Kentucky and reside where I formerly did in the town of Lexington.

William Murray jun.

I want to hire a good Wench, she must know something of cooking and other house work; and also a lad between 17 and 21 years of age.

Nov. 26, 1792.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, living near Kirkham's ferry, a white horse, about fourteen hands and an inch high, about fourteen years old, shod before, paces natural, no brand perceivable, appraised to £6. 17.

Woodford, Sept. 1792.

JOHN LONG.

THE subscriber has for sale for cash a valuable tract of improved land, containing four or five hundred acres, lying on Towion creek a branch of the south fork of Licking, Bourbon county, with ever flowing springs on said land, about seventy acres cleared, an indisputable title will be made by the subscriber living on the premises.

William Jones.

Dec. 5. 1792. 2 a 6.

I Hereby forewarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to a certain Azor Rees, some time in October 1789, for a fifteen pound horse, as I am determined not to pay said note until he complies with his contract

NICHOLAS FUSS.

Nov. 30, 1792. 3w

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Flora's station on the middle trace, a black horse (without the settlements) branded on the near shoulder with an open stirrup iron, with some saddle spots, a natural trotter, supposed three years old the last summer past, about 14 hands high, appraised to £7.

George Kuygar.

A Large Company will meet at the Crab-orchard, on the 31st of December, in order to go thro the Wilderness with the Post.

BLANK

WARRANTS and EXECUTIONS,

For County Court Magistrates, may be had at this Office.

JUST RECEIVED

And now OPENING by

ALEXANDER AND JAMES

PARKER

A large and general assortment of Merchandise well calculated for the Season.

IN two stores, one of them in a framed house opposite the Court-House, the other in a brick opposite the State-House, which they will sell on the very lowest terms for cash.

REGARD YOUR INTEREST.

PETER JANUARY & SON

Have just received a compleat assortment of

GOODS,

WHICH they are now opening for sale in their new BRICK STORE, the corner of main and upper streets nearly opposite the court house, and which they are determined to sell cheap for cash.

I Have purchased of Horatio Turpin all his books in this state, which books have his name wrote in them; therefore any person having any of said books in their possession will please to inform me thereof, and oblige their humble servant.

John Jouitt.

JUST OPENED,

AT

JOHN MOYLAN's

STORE,

A confiderable quantity of MERCHANDISE, fuitable to the approaching feason; Conſiſting of

DUFFILL, Indian and Roſe blankets, Coatings, Leggin-ſtuff, coarſe and ſuperfine Broadcloths, negroe Cottons, woollen. hoſe &c.. All which with a variety of other articles, in hard Ware, Groceries, Saddlery, Queens and glaſs Ware, the whole forming a very general aſſortment, he is determined to ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, old tobacco, or tobacco of this years crop

He alſo wants a quantity of country ſugar, butter and cheeſe.

WHEREAS I paſſed two bonds to a certain James Parberry, the one for £65 payable in cattle, a part on demand, and the balance on or before the 20th day of May 1793, and the other £11-16 2 in caſh on demand, as the conſideration for 100 acres of land on Flatt run Bourbon county, a title to which was to have been made to me on demand, and whereas I am informed the ſaid James Parbary had before diſpoſed of the ſaid land to another perſon, and cannot make a title to me. This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until I receive a conveyance for the ſaid land. I have reaſon to believe the bonds have been already aſſigned to Walter Taylor, who knew for what they were given, and cannot be entitled to recover until the ſaid Parbery complies with his contract.

JOHN ALLISON.

Lexington, Nov. 19, 1792.

I Hereby revoke a power of attorney I gave to John Flowers, which together with ſeveral bonds he obtained from me in a fit of intoxication. I alſo forewarn any perſon from trading with him for the ſaid bonds, to which he has no kind of right or title.

James Parberry.

Lexington, November 17, 1792.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain violent and unwarrantable proceedings have lately taken place tending to obstruct the operation of the laws of the United States for raising a revenue upon distilled spirits within the same, enacted pursuant to express authority delegated in the Constitution of the United States; which proceedings are subversive of good order, contrary to the duty that every citizen owes to his country and to the laws, and of a nature dangerous to the very being of government:

And whereas such proceedings are the more unwarrantable, by reason of the moderation which has been heretofore shewn on the part of the government, and of the disposition which has been manifested by the legislature (who alone have authority to suspend the operation of the laws) to obviate causes of objection, and to render the laws as acceptable as possible: And whereas it is the particular duty of the Executive "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and not only that duty, but the permanent interests and happiness of the people require, that every legal and necessary step should be pursued, as well to prevent such violent and unwarrantable proceedings, as to bring to justice the infractors of the laws and secure obedience thereto.

Now therefore I GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do by these presents most solemnly admonish and exhort all persons whom it may concern, to refrain and desist from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatsoever having for object or tending to obstruct the operation of the laws aforesaid; inasmuch as all lawful ways and means will be strictly put in execution for bringing to justice the infractors thereof and securing obedience thereto.

And I do moreover charge and require all Courts, Magistrates and Officers whom it may concern, according to the duties of their several offices, to exert the powers in them severally invested by law for the purposes aforesaid, hereby also enjoining and requiring all persons whomsoever, as they tender the welfare of their country, the just and due authority of government and the preservation of the public peace, to be aiding and assisting therein as occasion shall require.

In Testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and of the Independence of the United States the seventeenth.

GO. WASHINGTON.

By the President. TH. JEFFERSON.

The collector of revenue in this Commonwealth are desired to observe that unless they proceed immediately to the execution of the duties of their several offices, and collect effectually from all persons chargeable with the excise, the sums which they owe us, as well for the last as the present year, their bonds shall be forthwith put in suit to reimburse to the United States for the loss their negligence may occasion. Should they meet with any opposition in the collection for either year, they are directed to instruct the Attorney General of the United States to prosecute the delinquents for the penalties they may have rendered themselves liable to.

T. MARSHALL,
Inspector of revenue
tf

JUST ARRIVED,

AND NOW OPENING, By
JAMES MORRISON,
In the New House at the corner of Upper and Short Streets in Lexington,

A GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS GROCERIES, QUEENS and GLASS WARE, which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Public securities of all kinds, Country made linnen furr and sugar, Bacon, Butter and Cheese.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the waters of North Elkhorn, a red and white steer, a crop and underkeel in the left ear; appraised to £3-10.

Also a brown and white steer, a crop and underkeel in the right ear; appraised to £3.

Robert Stubbs.

GEORGE HEYTEL,
Breeches maker and Glover,

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he carries on the above business, and skin-dressing, in Lexington, at his shop on main street opposite the sign of the Spinning wheel

*** Wanted two or three Journeymen to the above business to whom generous wages will be given.

THE subscribers want to purchase a quantity of good well fed pork, which they will receive on foot at this place and George town from the 15th of December until the 1st of January next, for which they will give 14/ per hundred, payable one half in cash, and the balance in merchandise at a very low rate.

Pork will also be received at the time and on the terms mentioned above, at our Stores in Danville, and at Mason Court house.

Corn and Oats will be received in exchange for Merchandize.

ELLIOT & WILLIAMS.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1792.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND NOW OPENING BY

PATTERSON AND BYERS,

At their Store in Lexington, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS GROCERIES, QUEENS AND GLASS WARE, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash, public securities of all kinds, Country made linen, Sugar, Bacon, Butter, Cheese and Hemp.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the waters of silver creek, a mare, twelve or thirteen years old, about four feet seven inches high, branded on the near shoulder thus PH, pasted and appraised to £6-10.

William Butler.

May 26, 1792.

PART OF AN OLD MILITAIR CLAIM TO BE SOLD.

FIVE hundred and fifty acres on the waters of Hinkston fork of Licking—it is within the settlement and clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.—Enquire of Mr. McKinny of Bourbon, or of

JAMES NOURSE,
Mercer county.

Sept. 9, 1792.

FOUND

On the road from Bairdstown to the Saltworks, a

SILVER WATCH.

The owner may get her by applying to the Printer, describing her and paying charges.

July 21st, 1792

CLEAN LINEN RAGS

Will be taken at the George Town Fulling mill, for dressing Cloth, by

CRAIG & LOGAN.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has removed to the east corner of cross and water street, near the bridge where he continues to carry on his business in all its branches. He presents his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the great encouragement he has met with, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favor.

Archibald Brown.

N. B. Cash given for all kind of furrs.

STRAYED away from the subscriber on the 31st day of October last on Bushy fork of Hinkston, a gray Mare, 11 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, branded on the off shoulder and buttock thus ND, trots and paces, had on about a five shilling bell branded IP. Also a bay Steer colt 2 years old, branded on the near shoulder IP but not plain to be seen, not docked. Whoever gives intelligence of said mare and horse shall receive a reward of two dollars, paid by me.

Jam's Peyton.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has set down in this town near the court house, his business of Watch and Clock making, and hopes he shall be able to give general satisfaction by charging the most reasonable prices, and warranting every good Watch that he repairs, to keep time for 12 months free of expence, except accidents.

Ebenezer S. Platt.

Lexington, *August* 4, 1792 12w

Fayette County, ss.

James Trotter, one of the Justices of the peace for said County, to all Sheriffs and Constables within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS Thomas Lowe, keeper of the public jail, hath this day made complaint on oath, that Samuel Tom, William Hamilton, and John Summers, felons in the Public jail of this Commonwealth, and Thomas Johnson, a deserter did on the night of the 29th instant forcibly escape from the said jail and is now going at large. These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to require you and every of you, in your respective counties, towns, and precincts, to make diligent search and enquiry for them, and them having found or either of them, to seize and secure and safely convey or cause them to be safely conveyed to the said public jail, until they be thence discharged by a due course of law. Given under my hand this 30th day of October, 1792, and in the 17th year of the Commonwealth.

JAMES TROTTER.

*** Samuel Tom is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, dark complexion, short black hair, by trade a weaver; committed for theft——William Hamilton is about 5 feet 8 inches high, long sandy hair, a down look; committed also for theft——John Summers, about 5 feet 8 inches high, short black hair, fair complexion, a shoe maker by trade, committed for murder——Thomas Johnson, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, short dark hair, dark complexion, a down look and very fond of liquor; a deserter from the United States army.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a heifer, two years old, marked a slit in the right ear, her belly and hind feet white, her sides red; appraised to £1-10.

Azariah Davis.

December 10, 1792.

Scotch and Rappee *SNUFF*
Made and sold by
EDMUND PURSELL
At his SNUFF-MILL, *in Baird's Town, Nelson County,*

WHERE gentlemen store-keepers and others, may be supplied by the large or small quantity on lower terms than at Philadelphia or Baltimore, packed in kegs, bladders or papers of pound, half pound, 18d. and 9d. papers.

Clean linen Rags will be taken in payment for snuff at the mill.

*** Said Snuff to be had also by the quantity, at Mr. John Moylan's Store in Lexington.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they have erected a Fulling mill on Hickman five miles from Lexington, on the road leading to Yates creek, where fulling and dying is carried on in its various branches. Cloth will be received at mr. M'Nair's tavern at the sign of the buffalo in Lexington the 1st. day of every Fayette court, and delivered the court following. Those who please to favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner by

John Morrison
and
tf William Allison.

STrayed from the subscriber's stock, at grassy lick Bourbon county last spring, a roan Mare about 4 feet 8 inches high, branded DR long bob tail, very wild, never properly broke, lades very much when she trots; Also a 3 year old filly, bright bay, bobbed in the same manner and branded on the buttock thus R&C, also a sorrel filly, three years old, with a blaze in her face which resembles a poppaw leaf and I believe some white on her under lip, branded R&C on the buttock; also a red sorrel, two years old spring past, branded as above; also a very likely bay filly, one year old spring past, a blaze face, or rather a star, branded on the cushion as above, which I suppose is worn out as it was only intended to burn the hair when made.——Also a little black mare which was with foal when she went off, branded DR and on the buttock 1B3. Likewise a brown yearling colt. Any person giving information of any of the above creatures so that I get them again, shall be amply rewarded according to their trouble.

T. CARNEAL.

Lexington, Sept. 8, 1792.

DANIEL WEISIGER

Has just received a fresh supply of

GOODS

Which he intends to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Public Securities.——Whereas a number of the old Continental Soldiers now Living in this Commonwealth, are entitled to a bounty of One hundred acres of Land given by Congress, many of them want information and others have neglected to apply for the same; I will inform all who will apply to me, how to obtain their warrants for the same——I will also purchase warrants or claims for all such bounty lands from the Officers and Soldiers, as well as State and Continental Land Warrants.

Lexington, August 15, 1792. tf.